NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1894.-TWELVE PAGES. WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA. IT MAY BE A DYNAMITE BOMB CRISP TO REMAIN SPEAKER. A VERDICT FOR LAIDLAW

A REBELLION IN EMBRYO.

FOUR MEN KILLED AND A SLAUGHTER EXPECTED.

BATTLE BETWEEN WHISKEY SPIES AND RESI-PENTS OF DARLINGTON THREE COUNTIES IN REBELLION-LOOTING STATE DIS-

PENSARIES-TILLMAN ORDERS OUT THE MILITIA, WHO REPUSE TO MOVE.

## IRT TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIDUNE.

Columbia, S. C., March 30,-News has been received here from Darillagton of a fight to-day between residents of that town and State constabulary at the depot as the constables were about Florence, in the same county, says the people nary package of papers would be, he laid it down have seized the rifles of the troops in the armory and are waiting to attack the constables when they reach that place.

Authentic news from Darlington is difficult to From the meagre details received thus far ms that the fight took place as the whiskey constables were waiting for a train on which to leave town. It started in a fight between two roung men, a personal matter, it is said. The sples crowded around and defied any one to in-McLendon drew a pistol, and the others followed suit. The people were practically unarmed. The sples had Winchester rifles. F. E. Norment, a prominent merchant of the town, was first killed by Pepper. The crowd then opened fire on the spies, and after a volley or two they fled to the woods.

Chief of Police Dargan was shot in the side. fifty mounted men are scouring the woods for the constables, who are armed with Winehesters and will fight for their lives. The Darlington Guards are under arms, endeavoring to preserve the peace, but the trouble has outgrown their control. Sheriff Scarborough is powerless and, under threats of being killed by the citizens if he interferes, has subsided. One of the wounded constables is in Darlington jail protected by the local militia. Mr. Norment, who was killed, had taken no part in the riotous proceedings of the last few days, and had gone to the depot on business of his own.

To-night, in Columbia, the excitement is at fever heat, and threats were made against the Governor and of burning the dispensaries. Governor Tillman, it is said, will call on the country companies to enforce obedience should the city militia continue to refuse to act.

At midnight the constables are said to be surrounded in the swamp, and a slaughter is expected at daylight.

Constable Drennan, one of three constables who left Darlington by the Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad, is now in Columbia, and re- | g ports to the Governor that his detachment was fired on by the mob as the train was pulling

General T. A. Hugenin, commanding the Fourth Brigade, State troops, to-night received a telegram from Governor Tillman stating that the militia in Darlington and Sumter are paralyzed,

notice is hereby given that after the let day of April, no part of the proceeds of the dispensarry will be paid to the city until the State Board becomes satisfied that your police are enforcing the law.

Very respectfully.

Governor and Chairman of the Board.

shotguns and rifles. For some reason the spies changed their course, making a detour, and coming to their hotel amid the jeers and hootings of a large crowd. In the afternoon the crowd again gathered, but the spies had gone away.

In the mean time news of the rebellion had reached Governor Tiliman, who ordered out the local militia company. On Wednesday night S. Gallord, who is the chief constable of the dispensary force, came to Charleston and gathered the constable of the dispensary force, came to Charleston and gathered the constable of the dispensary force, came to Charleston and gathered the most brilliant ever observed in this section. the entire constabulary, consisting of twenty-They left here at 3 a. m. Thursday, firing a fusillade as the train left the depot, and swearing that they would wipe out the town of Dar-Infantry to Darlington. On the same day the citizens of Darlington held a mass-meeting and adopted the following resolutions, which were

telegraphed the Governor: Resolved. That it is the sense of this meeting that a man's home is his eastle, and that he is entitled to defend the same against all unreasonable

to defend the same against all currensons to defend the same against all currensons. Resolved, That in the counties of Darlington, Florence and Sumter scarches of private resistances, private rooms and private apartments, used by the owners as their dwellings and not as places of trade, shall be neither tolerated nor permitted, and we hereby pledge correlves to resist all such unlawful depredations.

Resolved That the citizens of Darlington, Florence and Sumter hereby mutually pledge each other to support each other in resistance to all such unlawful acts, and we invite the co-operation of all other law-abiding and liberty-loving people.

of this action is at fever heat.

Asbury Park, N. J., March 39 (Special).-A rival be the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, to be known as the New-Jersey Postal Telegraph and Telephone Company, was incorporated in Newark last Saturday. For the present the company's main traffic will be drawn from the shore district of Monmouth County, taking in such towns as Red Bank, Sea Bright, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Belmar, Spring Lake and Manasquan. Not more than \$40 a year will be charged subscribers, while the rates ruling in the old company range as high as \$150 a year, none lower than \$90 a year, except in cases of one or two favored clients, like ploneer subscribers. The uniform charge by the new company has been placed at \$36 a year.

HALL POLICE STATION.

A CHUNK OF METAL, WITH A FUSE AND COG-WHEELS ATTACHED, WRAPPED IN A NEWS-

TAPS IT WITH A RULER, AND PO-LICEMAN M GRATH CARRIES IT IN HIS LAP TO THE BU-REAL OF COMBUSTULES.

minutes before 9 o'clock he went into a restaulary at the depot as the constables were about lary at the depot as the constables Pepper and McLendon and leaving. Constables Pepper and McLendon and two residents, F. Rorment and L. S. Redmond. It up and, as he found it heavier than an ordinate of the sum time he frankly says that a seat in the Senate of the United States has been given for the plaintiff, Justice Andrews destant in the Senate of the United States has been and is the object of his highest ambition.

carefully on the Sergeant's desk.
"What's all that?" demanded the Sergeant, as

he put his hand on the package, "Look out!" replied McGrath. "I found that here in the doorway, and it may be a dynamite

bomb for aught we know." Sergeant Murphy, although not alarmed, took good care to place the package where it would not come in contact with any hard substance. The covering of the "package" was an evening edition of a German newspaper, and the sergeant and Policeman McGrath, with a great deal of caution, clipped the paper off piece by piece, McGrath and the sergeant said they were in noways "seared" at first, because they fancied some of the boys in the Park had dropped the package in the hallway, just for the fun of the

But joking about it soon came to an end when weral citizens were wounded. One hundred and the last roll of the paper was taken off and revealed a chunk of metal eight inches long and about two and a half inches in diameter, with a fuse at one end an inch and a half long, and attached to two tine cogwheels. The two men looked at each other. They were both pale, but mest formidable candidate before the Georgia not frightened, they said, only alarmed, "as any- Legislature for the term which will begin March body would be under the circumstances." Me-Grath shrugged his shoulders and remarked: "I as Speaker. It has, no doubt, cost him a great

where in the building, bu A report from Wilmington, N. C., late to-night says that a dispatch from Florence, S. C., states that the anti-Tilimanites are preparing to blow up the State dispensaries, and that great excitement prevails.

Another report from Florence says that at 2 o'clock this morning a mobentered the State Dispensary there and destroyed the entire stock of liquor.

Miliner would not say. It is believed that it was put in a tub of water, and left to soak until Mr. Seery, the head of the bureau, and Murphy, the expert on combustibles, make a thorough examination of the police at the City Hall has night was that the bomb was empty, and was night was that the bomb was empty, and was night was that the bomb was empty, and with dynamite?" said one of them. "Anyhow, it is a 'scarer."

BATHED IN AURORAL LIGHT.

WAVING CURT WAS OF PALE PINT AND GREEN HUNG OVER THE CITY-A FINE ELEC-

To-day's fight grew out of the effort of Governor Tillman to enforce the objectionable Dispensary law. The first gun was fired by Tillman to enforce the objectionable Dispensary law. The first gun was fired by Tillman to enforce the objectionable Dispensary law. The first gun was fired by Tillman to enforce the objectionable Dispensary law. The first gun was fired by Tillman to enforce the objectionable Dispensary law. The first gun was fired by Tillman to enforce the objectionable Dispensary law. The first gun was fired by Tillman to enforce the objectionable Dispensary law. The first gun was fired by Tillman to enforce the objectionable Dispensary law. The first gun was fired by Tillman to enforce the objection of the left great that the part of the Mayor of Darlington as follows:

It has been apparent to us for some time that the city authorities and police of Darlington were making no effort to suppress the Illicit sale of figure, as required under the Objects sale of figure, as required the two discussions of the sale of figure, as required the object of the ob

electric clouds shook like wind-tossed bunners of

BRILLIANT DISPLAYS AT OTHER POINTS Cortland, N. Y., March 30.—The display of the aurora horealis here to-night was the most wonderful ever seen in this part of the State. At 8 o'clock long rays extended across the heaver's from north

THE LONG OVERDUE SOMALI IN PORT. San Francisco, March 30.—The long overdue British

San Francisco, March 30.—The long overdue British test-laden ship Somall has arrived, one hundred and forty-six days from Hong Kong.

Seattle, Wash., March 30.—The ship Kennebec, which arrived here yesterday, brings news of the sailing ship Somail. The Kennebec found the vessel-40 miles north of San Francisco, making for port, but all on board in a starving condition. Sufficient relief was given by the Kennebec to take the Samoli to port. When the ship left Hong Kong it encountered so many monsems that the capitain gave countered so many monsems that the capitain gave up the attempt to make a direct passage to America, and sailed into Java Sea, through Tombon Passage into the Indian Ocean, passing around South Australia and encircling the Polymestan issueds before he struck a northwest course. He had mainfore he struck a northwest course. He had maintained a starboard tack for five weeks, and was on that course when he met the Kennebec.

People from the neighboring towns flocked to Darlington and offered their services in resisting any attempt on the part of the whiskey spies to invade the homes of the people. This was the state of affairs that culminated in the outbreak to-day.

Columbia, S. C., March 30.—The three Columbia companies of State troops have disbanded under the great pressure brought to bear on them rather than obey the Governor's orders to go to Darlington. The excitement here in consequence of this action is at fever heat.

SENATOR.

A LETTER TO GOVERNOR NORTHEN, IN WHICH ITS DELIBERATIONS LASTED LITTLE MORE HE ADMITS HIS DESIRE FOR THE OFFICE,

TO LEAVE HIS PRESENT FOST AT THIS TIME

'sy telegrapa to the turexe' .
Washington, March 30.—Speaker Crisp will re-

THE SPEAKER'S DECLINATION.

The Speaker's letter is as follows: Hon. W. J. Nerthen, Governor, Atlanta, Ga.

I have an ambition to represent Georgia in the
Senate of the United States, and appreciate most
highly the appointment you have given me; but
for the present, at least, I must put aside my am-

The letter, as a whole, ought to make him a came within an ace of giving the infernal thing a kick. Probably if I had—phew!"

as Speaker. It has, no doubt, cost him a greater as kick. Probably if I had—phew!" kick. Probably if I had—phew."

It didn't take the two men long to recover their proposure, and a closer examination was at once the object of his ambition, but by the very terms of his letter, as well as in the unexposure, and a closer examination was at once the object of his ambition, but by the very terms of his letter, as well as in the unexposure. tructed in itself and being threatened with defeat from

the Speaker not to accept the Senatorship, and

n in that struggle, he would not and

 Speaker's rooms at the Metropolitan Hote illest this morning by his personal an ical friends. A score or more of dispatche resolved by hirr from Georgia before he has were received by him from Georgia before he had finished his breakfast, urring him to accept the Gevernor's offer. When he arrived at the Capitol and entered his private office, an equal number of similar dispatches awaited him there. The Democratic members of the House outside the Georgia delegation were strongly opposed to the Speaker's retirement. Mr. Talbott of Maryland, prepared a resolution which reads; Resolved, That the appointment of the Hon Charles F. Crisp to the United States Senate, is fill the unexpired term caused by the death of the Hon, Alfred Holf Colquitt, is declined by the House of Representatives, with thanks.

Representatives, with thanks.

Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, said today in discussing the matter: "I feel that the
situation is critical. The questions before Conpress are very important. I think, as Speaker,
Mr. Crisp has shown himself to be an able and
accomplished parliamentarian and that he has
been equal to every emergency that has arisen,
For the good of the country and of the Democratic party, my preference is that he should remain Speaker."

This expression of good feeling for Mr. Crisp

main Speaker."

This expression of good feeling for Mr. Crisp was the more significant coming from Mr. McCreary in view of the fact that, in the event of Mr. Crisp's resignation as Speaker, Mr. McCreary would have been a strong and conspicuous candidate for the vacancy.

ARSOEBED BY THE STANDARD OIL.

FOUND AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE CITY HE DECLINES HIS APPOINTMENT AS THE JURY AWARDS HIM \$25,000 IN HIS SUIT AGAINST RUSSELL SAGE.

> THAN AN HOUR-SPEECHES BY COLO-NEL JAMES AND MR. CHOATE-AN APPEAL TO BE TAKEN.

It cost Russell Sage \$25,000 to decline to accode to the demand of Norcross, the bomb-thrower, for \$1,200,000-a financial transaction which ilmain Speaker until the expiration of his official | tustrates his shrewdness. A jury in the Supreme Policeman McGrath, of the City Hall Police Sta- term, if he lives until that time. This was the Court yesterday returned a verdict for \$25,000 tion, was on house duty last night, and about ten gist of his letter to Governor Northen, of Georgia, against him in the suit of William R. Laidlaw which was completed at 9 o'clock te-night. In for \$59,900 damages. Mr. Labliaw slieged that rant to get some milk for Sergeant Thomas this letter Judge Crisp gives some excellent rea- Mr. Sage thrust him between himself and the Murphy, who was in charge. It was a little after sons why he is constrained to decline the ap-9 o'clock when McGrath returned. As he went pointment of United States Senator to fill the Mr. Laidiaw was badly injured. In the first down the five steps from the level of the Park- vacancy caused by the death of Senator Colquitt, trial of the sult, after all the testimony had



MR. CHOATE SUMS UP FOR LAIDLAW. ided that there had been no evidence showing Bruat, took exactly the opposite view, and the laters according to contract.

The fourth indictment was against the Street case was sent back for a new trial, which has and Wat moving the attention of Justice Patterson and a jury for the last week. The verdict



threshed over. Then Mr. Choate announced that the plaintiff rested. COLONEL JAMES'S ADDRES

Colonel James made a motion to dismiss the

emplaint, which was denied by Justice Patteron. Colonel James then began to sum up for the

He declared that Laidlaw had not the slightes claim on Mr. Sage for damages, and that Mr. Sage never used Laidlaw for a shield. Colonel James reviewed the testimony given by Laidlaw, and said there was nobody to corroborate it. On the other hand, Mr. Sage's evidence was borne out by that frank though unfortunate young

man Frank Robertson, who testified that Sage did not shake hands with Laidlaw.
"The defendant here," said he, pointing to Mr. Sage, "is a man in the vale of years, and I want to know if any of you gentlemen reaching his years could wish to acquit yourself more creditably in the face of such an awful emergency."

He then said that as Laidlaw had testified that his memory was much weakened by the explosion the jury should consider that he was not capable of giving a correct account of what had occurred

the jury should consider that he was not capable of giving a correct account of what had occurred on that day.

"We think," he declared, "and I believe Mr. Sage wishes me to say, that Laidlaw thinks he is telling exactly what occurred in the office of Mr. Sage," Colonel James closed by saying that even if Mr. Sage did take hold of Laidlaw, he did it through an instinct of self-preservation, and the Court would tell the jury that he was justified in acting as he did.

MR. CHOATES APPEAL

MR. CHOATES APPEAL.

met again Mr. Choate began his address to the jury. He said that unlike counsel on the other side he wanted the jury to agree upon a verdict. "Do you remember the story of David and Go-

his story is not half so trustworthy as that of Laidlaw."

Laidlaw."

The lawyer then dissected Mr. Sage's story of the explosion. Mr. Sage said that he subsided gently, and was not even bumped.

"He must be a very stolid old fellow," said Mr. Choate. "If that explosion did not move him, for it moved everything else in the vicinity. If \$50,000 is too much of a verdiet for Laidlaw," said he, "give him \$40,000; if \$40,000 is too much give him \$20,000; if \$30,000 is too much give him \$20,000; if that is too much give him \$100, but for God's sake, at all events, agree! Do not let such an appalling spectacle go forth as that because Russell Sage was the defendant the jury could not agree."

Judge Patterson began his charge at 3 Judge Patterson began his charge at 3 p. ft. He said that it was a peculiar case. He told the jury that they should not include it in the category of cases in which a person for purposes of self-preservation may take hold of another in order to escape danger. He explained the law to the jury, and told them that if they brought in a verdict for the plaintiff the damages should be such as men of good judgment should award. He warned the jury against taking into consideration the wealth or poverty of the plaintiff and defendant, and told them to rely on the evidence alone in coming to a decision. alone in coming to a decision.

Colonel James took a great many exceptions to Judge Patterson's charge. The jury retired to their room at 2:50 o'clock.

MORE MEN INDICTED.

GOOD WORK OF THE HUDSON COUNTY GRAND JURY.

CHARGES AGAINST THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE AND LOUIS H. GIELE, ARCHITECT-BRIDGES DECLARED UNSAFE.

The Hudson County, N. J., Grand Jury for the December term ended its labors at 6 o'clock last night, and was discharged with the thanks of the Court. All the members of the jury were very act of which every one knows Divver to be present when Foreman George L. Record handed | guilty, although the evidence of it is not legally up thirty-nine indictments, making 284 in all presented by the present body. Judge Lippincott glanced over the indictments and directed that four of them should be held in the Oyer and Terminer, while the others went to the General Sessions Court. The first indictment was against Christy P. Smith, Superintendent of Police of Jersey City, for maifeasance in office in affording protection to the "green goods" men and policy The second indictment was against Louis H. Giele, architect, for certifying that the new Hall of Records is in good condition when it that Landlaw had been taken from a position of | is not. The third indictment is also against Mr. safety and put in a dangerous one by the act | Giele for allowing the contractors who built the of Mr. Sage. He therefore dismissed the action. Hall of Records to omit putting in Iron trusses The General Term of the Supreme Court, in and girders valued at between \$5,990 and \$6,000, an opinion written by Presiding Justice Van and not requiring them to complete the venti-

> The fourth indictment was significantly and Water Board, but was merey supplementary to the first indictment and intended to correct a naw that it is believed may possibly exist in the first indictment. The Grand Jury also made a presentment calling the attention of the authorities to the condition of certain railroad bridges in Kearny. These were said to be inadequate for public traffic and unsafe. These specifically menioned were the bridges of the New-York, Lake Eric and Western and the New-York and Greanwest Lake railroads. The Precholders will be requested to see that they are put in proper condition forthwith. The presentment also said that the investigation made by the Grand Jury as to the management of the Jersey City police disclosed a laxity of discipline that strongly pointed to the absolute protection by the police authorities of certain classes of crime. The presentment further said that the Hall of Records was unhealthy, dangerous and unsafe, the ard, but was mercy supplementary setment and intended to correct a believed may possibly exist in the at. The Grand Jury also made a alling the attention of the authoribeen completed, beams and trusses were omitted, and the rules and specifications were openly and flagrantly violated. In conclusion, the Grand Jury said it had not had time to investigate thoroughly this matter, and left the prosecution of the work as a legacy for the new Grand Jury, which will be sworn in on Tuesday next.

CRUSHED BY FALLING SNOW.

PART OF A MINING CAMP SWEPT AWAY AND

FIVE PERSONS KILLED. Idaho, March 30.-Four imme Jury having been out an hour and ten minutes.

When the announcement was made by the foreman, the plaintiff, the defendant and nearly

UNION PACIFIC WAGES.

LAWYERS BEFORE THE COURT AT OMAHA. Omaha, Neb., March 30.-A proposition from Gen-eral Solicitor Thurston to refer the wage question to a commissioner instead of the court was not to a commissioner instead of the court was not also saw the police permit men to go out with their favorably met by the representatives of the employes. Four of the five Union Pacific receivers are the street. I protested, but the men were allowed ployes. Four of the five Union Pacific receivers are here to attend the trial, Receiver Doane, of Chicago, inving come last night to join Receivers Clark, Mink and Anderson, the original three, leaving only Mr. Coudert absent. General Solicitor Thurston, Assistant General Solicitor Kelley and General At-torney Vandeventer, of Cheyenne, appeared for the receivers. The grand chiefs say that they want first to have certain principles of law labl down. Then if any details remain, these can be referred to a com-missioner.

to have certain principles of law laif down. The any details remain, these can be referred to a commissioner.

When court opened last evening Mr. Thurston spoke of Mr. Clark's report, which he (Mr. Thurston) had laid before the grand chiefs in the morning, and which they had not accepted. It was to appoint an expert as commissioner to go over the road and fix wages, rules and regulations. Mr. Gantt, for the employes, objected to such an appointment, particularly as he said the employes wished the Court to fix upon the legal status of labor organizations. Mr. Thurston said that the reference, briefly stated, is as follows: The receivers have up to the present time proposed a change in three wages, namely, telegraphers, engineers and trainmen. They have settled with the telegraphers, which settlement has been published.

Judge Caidwell said that 2000s men were waiting to hear what was to become of them; that he and Judge Riner were ready to proceed to the best of their ability, and if, at the conclusion of the case, the employes did not like the decision, they could leave the service or remain, and the receivers must abide by the decision, for the Court has more authority over the receivers than over the men. He said further that he had no knowledge of the issue at state, but that he would to the best of his ability endeavor to understand the question, and he thought the rules and the regulations should be taken up first. At 3:15 the court adjourned until to-morrow.

This is the first time on record that labor has been recognized by law, and the employes consider that they have won a great victory.

As cable car No. 15, of the Breatway road, in the charge of James Clark, grimman, of No. 20 West-barge of James Clark, grimman, of No. 20 Mest-porters of oil doing have been a possible of the control of the most possible of the care of direction of the control of the most possible of the care of direction of the subscant Clark, grimman and the war control of the most possible of the subscant Clark, grimman and the regulations should be taken up to the care of the subscant Clark, grimman and the subscand Clark of the subscant Clark, grimman and the subscand Clark of the subscant C

NEW KINDS OF CRIME.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

POLICE AND THE ELECTIONS.

FRESH DISCLOSURES OF FRAUD BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

INTERFERENCE TO PREVENT THE SUCCESS OF BAHAN-A CLERGYMAN'S ACCOUNT OF AN

VIIITH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT DE-VICE-REMOVAL OF KEMPNER LITHOGRAPHS.

Old lines of inquiry were pursued and new ones taken up yesterday by the Lexow Committee on the Police Department. Further proof was given of the interference of the police with the canvass of Otto Kempner and Walter W. Bahan. Attention vas directed to a meeting of Tammany Hall election district captains in the IXth Assembly District on the Sunday before Election Day, which was addressed by James W. Boyle, the leader. W. A. Sutherland, counsel of the committee, secured as a witness one of those who had been present. The man had left Tammany Hall on account of a grievance against Boyle, but was not vindictive enough to tell what was said at

the gathering. It had evidently come to Mr. Sutherland's ear that Boyle had promised to let his captains choose the policemen who shall serve at their polling-places, and had offered a gold watch as a prize to the man who should roll up the biggest Tammany vote. Could the promise of this watch be proved, Boyle might be indicted. That is the conclusive. But the witness had suffered a severe loss of memory. He could recollect nothing about the instructions which Boyle gave. Indeed, his memory never had been good, so Mr. Sutherland reluctantly dismissed him from the stand.

A NEW TRICK DISCLOSED.

The testimony of the Rev. A. Woodruff Halsey, pastor of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, and of another witness indicated a conspiracy in the Eighth Election District of the VIIIth Assembly District between the policeman and election officers to deprive Republicans of their votes. Just as each witness handed his ballot to the inspector, the policeman touched him on the shoulder and asked him if he had not left something in the booth. Neither had, but while they were talking to the policeman, the inspector could easily cast their ballots into the wrong box. The clergyman believed that this had been done, for although twenty or thirty men had told him that they voted for Bartlett, only twelve votes were

counted for him in the precinct. De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for the Police Department, dropped the facetiousness which he has hitherto exhibited in cross-examining witnesses. The defeat of John Kendrick Bangs for Mayor of Yonkers doubtless convinced Mr. Nicoll that this was a bad year for the funny men in public life. Once he followed a comic vein which had been opened by a witness, but even for this Senator Lexow reproved him. W. A. Sutherland introduced testimony which showed that he and Henry Grasse had pursued their investigation with industry and acumen.

TESTIMONY ON MANY POINTS

TAMMANY AS WELL AS REPUBLICAN WIT-NESSES CALLED.

STORIES OF POLICEMEN WHO WERE CRIMINALLY

ZEALOUS ON ELECTION DAY-RELUCTANCE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS-A WARD

MAN'S ORDER TO A LIQUOR

dred men have been shoveling sailer the carresponding the plaintiff, the defendant and nearly all the lawyers in the case had left the courtroom.

It is Taggart, one of the counsel for Mr. Sage, moved to set the verdict aside on the ground that it was against the weight of evidence, contrary to law, etc. This motion was promptly denied by Justice Patterson, but a stay of execution for forty days was granted to allow the defendant to prepare an appeal.

Scarcely any testimony was offered yesterday. One or two witnesses were recalled, among them being the defendant. He was examined a few minutes by Mr. Choate, and some old straw was threshed over. Then Mr. Choate announced that the polynomial of the formal manufacture of the villed and the polynomial of the place of the polynomial of the plaintiff, the defendant of the court-room.

It is Taggart, one of the counsel for Mr. Sage, moved to set the verdict aside on the ground that it was against the weight of evidence, contrary to law, etc. This motion was promptly denies excitement it is impossible to get full 4e-intense excitement it is impossible to get full 4e-i man of the Board of Inspectors threatened to have

Lukens arrested but nothing was done. The witness continued his story as follows: "I wanted to have a man arrested who had sworn in his vote after I had challenged him. The police man was outside and I got a man to call him for to come back and to vote. I also saw the ballot clerk throw pasters into the booth. One policeman was only ten feet away. I called the attention of the chairman of the board to this, but he

said nothing."

De Lancey Nicoll began his cross-examination by asking whether Lafond had always been a Republican. The reply was an affirmative one. Then Mr. Nicoli wanted to know if the witness was not aware that the policemen at the polls were under the entire direction of the inspectors. This question was objected to by Mr. Sutherland on the ground that Lafond was not an expert on the law. Mr. Nicoll Company of the control police was control police. replied that he wanted to clear up a certain point. There had been a good deal of misunderstanding about the duty of the police at elections. Police-

Board of Inspectors.
"Do you mean." asked Senator Lexow in surprise. "that if a crime is committed in the sight of a

policeman, he is not—"
"No, sir," broke in Mr. Nicoll, "I don't mean to say that. If it is done in his sight, he should make the arrest without a complaint. But there are many acts which might be construed as violations of the law, which would seem only suspicious to the

committee," declared Senator Lexow, firmly, "but it committee, declared senator leaves and seems to me that very clear violations of the law have been shown. However, you must keep to other questions. The witness is not an expert."

"If the policeman saw the clerk throw pasters into the booth," Mr. Sutherland asked of Mr. Nicoll, "was it not his duty to arrest him?"

"It was, if the inspectors directed it."
"It was, whether they did or not."
Lafond said further that in 1883 he had seen policeman electioneering. Snyder was a Republican in 1890, but in 1892 had changed his opinions, as a good many others had. "The reasons are obvious,"

suggested Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Nicoll wanted to know if he had made any complaint against Snyder. The witness answered that he had merely told Mr. Conkling of the occurrences. He had started to see the police captain, but while he was passing another poiling-place in the district he was surrounded by a crowd of rufhans, who insulted him and trod on his foot. They knew him to be a Republican by the button he wore in the lapel of his coat. A policeman saw it air, and merely laughed when appealed to for protection,

Mr. Sutherland then called Thomas Flannery, has a liquor-store at No. 385 Bleecker-st. In July last he was indicted for violating the Excise he at